VOL. NO.1
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Pilot Issue

Intellectual AMMUNITION FOR STATE LEGISLATORS

Potshots

■ **Jay Leno** solves the problem over whether the "new" or "old" Elvis Presley photo should appear on a new postal stamp: "Use the new photo when you mail your letter and it'll be the old one when the letter arrives."

■ **Definition of crisis** — Any event that occurs in the presence of a journalist.

■ According to **Ronald Reagan**, "poverty is a career for lots of well-paid people."

■ *This was a much more genteel world when jokes that couldn't be told in mixed company weren't.*

■ **Definition of Politics** — The art of looking for trouble, finding whether if it exists or not, diagnosing it incorrectly, and applying the wrong remedy.

■ "I'm the only sane one in the family." — **Billy Carter**

■ "Suppose you were an idiot. And suppose you were a member of Congress. But I repeat myself." — **Mark Twain**

■ For the 1992 federal budget, **Sen. Daniel Inouye** (D-HI) (pronounced "In-o-way") inserted a request for $250,000 to collect information and study *Hawaiian Sea Turtles*. — **Citizens Against Government Waste**

Six Reasons To Oppose National Health Insurance

❶ **Cost:** National health insurance (NHI) may save some administrative costs associated with the marketing of private insurance, but experience in other countries and in other industries indicates that other costs would rise dramatically. Edward Neuschler of the Health Insurance Association of America projects the cost of adopting the Canadian Model in the U.S. market at between $244 and $252 billion a year in 1991 dollars. Economists Aldona Robbins and Gary Robbins have placed the cost at $399 billion.

❷ **Quality:** Nations with NHI experience significant deterioration in the quality of care over time. The reasons: insufficient investment in new life-saving technology, control over investment decisions by distant political bureaucracies, and restrictions on patient choices.

❸ **Access:** NHI enables politicians to control spending, but at the cost of long waiting lines for routine diagnostic services and life-saving surgical procedures. Access to care is often most restricted for *senior citizens* and persons who need emergency medical treatment. Patterns of unequal access to health care have persisted in those countries with NHI.

❹ **Working poor:** The so-called "pay or play" plan would require businesses to provide health insurance for their employees or pay a new payroll tax to fund a public insurance program. Such a plan would encourage employers to reduce salaries by the amount of the new tax; since minimum wage laws make such pay cuts illegal for workers at the low end of the pay scale, employers will cut their workforces. The National Chamber of Commerce estimates that between 630,000 and 3.5 million workers will lose their jobs. The National Center for Policy Analysis puts the job loss at 1.1 million.

❺ **Efficiency:** NHI has resulted in inefficiency in other nations

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Tools For Political Survival

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Intellectual
AMMUNITION

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THE HEARTLAND INSTITUTE

(continued from Page 1)

when doctors and hospital administrators change their behavior to maximize their incomes under the new system. In Canada and Britain, for example, one fourth of all hospital beds are occupied by the chronically ill elderly because it costs the hospitals less to care for them than to admit patients with acute illnesses. As a result, preventable deaths occur in both countries because of a lack of available hospital beds.

⑥ Superior alternatives: Allow people to open *Medical Savings Accounts*, similar to IRAs, in order to self-insure against small medical expenses. Even a low balance in such an account will make it profitable for an individual to purchase health insurance with a higher deductible, significantly reducing insurance premiums and lowering the incentive to make unnecessary use of medical services. Studies suggest that encouraging self-insurance could reduce annual spending on health care by as much as $148 billion and administrative expenses arising from handling small claims by as much as $33 billion.

Based on Why We Spend Too Much on Health Care, *by Joseph L. Bast, Richard C. Rue, and Stuart A. Wesbury, Jr. (130 pages, available for $8.95 from The Heartland Institute, 634 South Wabash Avenue, 2nd Floor, Chicago, IL 60605; 312/427-3060).*

DEAR LEGISLATOR:

Welcome to *Intellectual Ammunition for State Legislators*, a new monthly magazine for state legislators! Since you are busy, let's go right to the most important questions you probably have:

Who are we? *Intellectual Ammunition* is published by The Heartland Institute, a nonprofit and nonpartisan think tank with offices in six Midwest cities. Heartland is part of an informal network of some 70 think tanks around the country. These groups are listed at the end of the magazine, and their work will be reviewed in *Intellectual Ammunition*.

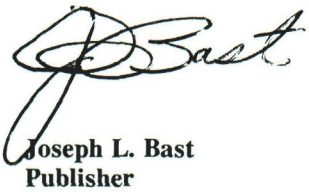
What is our perspective? We side with taxpayers, not tax spenders. *Intellectual Ammunition* focuses on ways to reduce the cost of state government through such means as privatization, deregulation, and sound management. Increasing dependence on government is more often part of the problem than part of the solution.

Who funds us? The Heartland Institute is funded by mostly small gifts from approximately 800 individuals, corporations, and foundations. We are completely independent from any political party, foundation, or corporation; *Intellectual Ammunition* will not carry water for any special interest group.

Who gets the magazine? We plan to distribute 8,000 complimentary copies of future issues to every state legislator and executive officer in the U.S. About 3,000 copies of this pilot issue were printed to solicit your reaction and show to potential advertisers.

If you like this magazine, please take just a couple minutes to complete the FaxBallot on the last page and fax or mail it to us. Your advice will help improve the magazine and persuade donors and advertisers to support future issues.

Thank you for your time. I hope to hear from you shortly.



Joseph L. Bast
Publisher

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For Your Newsletter

Educational Choice Wins a Big One

By Joseph Bast and Thomas Hetland, FSC

It was like David versus Goliath. On the one side stood Mrs. Lonzetta Davis and her daughter Sabrina, four other parents and their sons and daughters, and six small private schools. These "plaintiffs" asked the Wisconsin Supreme Court to protect Milwaukee's Parental Choice Program, under which some 550 students from low-income families receive state-funded scholarships of $2,500 to attend private schools.

Weighing in against this little group was a veritable colossus composed of Wisconsin's most powerful public schools lobbies, including the Wisconsin Association of School District Administrators, Wisconsin Education Association Council, Association of Wisconsin School Administrators, Milwaukee Teachers Education Association, Milwaukee Administrators and Supervisors Council, and Wisconsin Federation of Teachers.

At issue was whether the educational choice program is constitutional. The manner in which the legislation was passed was controversial (it was attached to an appropriations bill rather than voted on as a distinct bill), and spokespersons for the public schools contended that the program violates constitutional requirements for uniformity of school districts and the public purpose doctrine requiring that public funds be spent only for public purposes. Since Milwaukee's program is the nation's first modern experiment with extending educational choice to include private schools, school reform activists around the country anxiously awaited the court's decision.

On March 3, the Wisconsin Supreme Court sided with Mrs. Davis and her brave little troupe and rejected the arguments of their powerful opponents. Milwaukee's pioneering choice program, for now, is safe.

The Court's majority ruled that the choice program had been thoroughly debated by the legislature prior to passage and was not "smuggled or logrolled through the legislature without the benefit of deliberate legislative consideration." They held that the program meets the uniformity requirement because the choice program "in no way deprives any student of the opportunity to attend a public school with a uniform character of education. Even those students participating in the program may withdraw at any time and return to a public school."

> The Court's decision means that the public school establishment, with its vast political and financial resources, is losing its fight against parental empowerment.

"The uniformity clause," continued the Court, "requires the legislature to provide the opportunity for all children in Wisconsin to receive a free uniform basic education. The legislature has done so. The [choice program] merely reflects a legislative desire to do more than that which is constitutionally mandated."

Regarding the public interest requirement, the Court deferred to the legislature's judgment of the public value of the program, agreeing with an earlier decision that "... the hierarchy of community values is best determined by the will of the electorate." "No party disputes that education constitutes a valid public purpose, nor that private schools may be employed to further that purpose," wrote the Justices. The only question remaining was whether the choice program contains sufficient government control and supervision to ensure that the public interest is protected.

The Court quoted the choice program's foes' contention that "the controls ... over participating private schools are woefully inadequate," and then countered by citing regulations already imposed on private schools in Wisconsin, including hours of curriculum, subject matter, governance, and attendance requirements. The Court remarked that "even though private schools are not subject to the same amount of controls which are applicable to public schools, they are subject to a significant amount of regulation which is geared toward providing a sequentially progressive curriculum."

The Court's decision is cause for celebration by everyone truly concerned by the deteriorating quality of public education in America. The Court's decision means that the public school establishment, with its vast political and financial resources, is losing its fight against parental empowerment.

Thanks to the Wisconsin Supreme Court, students around the country may soon enjoy what Sabrina Davis and a few hundred other students in Milwaukee already have: an educational system based on respect for parents and appreciation for the differing needs of students.

# # #

Joseph Bast is president of The Heartland Institute, a nonprofit and nonpartisan research center with offices in Chicago and around the Midwest. He is coauthor of two books on educational reform, including "Rebuilding America's Schools" (1991), which was cited in the Wisconsin Supreme Court's decision. Thomas Hetland, FSC, is a Christian Brother working to promote public understanding of educational choice.

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Project VOTE!

Nonpartisan Rhetoric, Partisan Reality

By Robert V. Pambianco

A self-described "non-partisan, charitable organization working to increase minority and low-income voter participation," Project VOTE! was created in 1982 "to pioneer the strategy of registering citizens to vote as they waited in long lines to collect unemployment, food stamps, and social services." During its nine years of operation, though, Project VOTE! has closely aligned itself with the Democratic party and has targeted its efforts to defeat Republican and conservative state and national incumbents.

Project VOTE!, based in Washington, D.C., and its roughly 100 local affiliates have registered over 1,200,000 voters, often in collaboration with "local coalitions of civil rights, labor, women's, religious, poor people's advocacy, peace, citizen action, environmental, and other groups." In recent years, Project VOTE! has cooperated with the United Auto Workers, Operation Big Vote, the A. Philip Randolph Institute (which led the drive in 1989 to elect Democratic Virginia Governor L. Douglas Wilder), the National Coalition on Black Voter Participation, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Project VOTE! claims that it does not "help any candidate or party" and that its mission is solely to "make democracy work for all Americans." Its registration and education efforts, however, evince a decidedly pro-welfare stance, as its literature indicates that it has specific political and electoral outcomes in mind. Project VOTE! flyers heap praise on government funding for day care programs and health care, call for cuts in military spending, and advocate income redistribution.

Project VOTE! claims the number of people it has registered to vote has "exceeded the winning margin" in 23 state and local races.

In translating these concerns into action, Project VOTE! carefully targets its registration and education campaigns in states where slight shifts in votes or influxes of new voters are likely to put Democratic candidates in office.

A report outlining Project VOTE!'s 1990 registration strategy, released four months before the November elections, notes that pre-election polls in North Carolina showed Democratic Senatorial candidate Harvey Gantt trailing "vulnerable Republican incumbent" Jesse Helms by only 4 percent. Project VOTE! therefore sought to register 80,000 new voters, "approximately 5 percent of expected turnout."

Again in Kentucky, where Democratic Senatorial candidate Harvey Sloane challenged incumbent Republican Mitch McConnell, whose "weak record on the environment, strong anti-choice position and pro-military stance [made] him vulnerable," Project VOTE! sought to register 19,000 voters, or 2.9 percent of the expected turnout.

Similar strategies were followed in the "priority" states of Michigan, Rhode Island, Texas, Florida, South Dakota, and Colorado. Project VOTE! claims these efforts merely describe the "political contexts" of its 1990 "non-partisan voter registration and education drives . . ."

Project VOTE! claims the number of people it has registered to vote has "exceeded the winning margin" in four U.S. Senate races, five U.S. House of Representative races, 23 state and local races, and the 1989 Virginia governor's race.

Paul Simon (D-IL), a leader of the recent fight against confirmation of Judge Clarence Thomas as an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, says he "won election to the U.S. Senate [in 1984] by just 89,000 votes. Project VOTE! registered 131,000 new voters in Illinois. If it hadn't, I probably wouldn't be in the Senate."

Representative Peter Hoagland (D-NE) likewise remarks, "I won the election by 2,981 votes" and effuses that "if not for the voters you registered in my district, the outcome might well have been different."

Project VOTE!'s board of advisors is a Who's Who of the left and includes Faye Wattleton (Planned Parenthood Federation of America), Molly Yard (National Organization for Women), Marian Wright Edelman (Children's Defense Fund), David Cortright (SANE/FREEZE), Mary Hatwood Futrell (National Education Association), and Gerald McEntee (American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees).

Capital Research Center

Information on this page was provided by Robert V. Pambianco, editor of *Organization Trends*, a monthly publication of the Capital Research Center. For more information, contact the Capital Research Center, 1612 K Street NW, Suite 704, Washington, DC 20006, phone 202/822-8666, fax 202/785-5634

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Focus on:

PRIVATIZATION

New Private Tollroads Announced

In California, the first of four projects authorized by AB680 has been given the green light to proceed. In Texas, nine private tollway firms have been grandfathered under the now-repealed 1913 toll road corporation law. The law grants the power of eminent domain to such firms (as well as the right to cross railroads and pipelines and to set their own rates and traffic rules). A Canadian group has proposed a $200 million private toll bridge across the Niagara River between Fort Erie and Grand Island to take advantage of increased traffic due to the free trade agreement.

"Privatization Watch," March 1992, Reason Foundation.

Zoo Turned Over to Private Association

In May, the Fort Worth Zoological Association was awarded a contract for maintenance and operation of the Fort Worth municipal zoo. The contract had been approved in October 1990, but the contract award was delayed until state-level enabling legislation could be passed. The legislation was necessary because the city council had awarded the contract without competitive bidding -- a violation of Texas state law.

"Privatization Watch," October 1991, Reason Foundation.

Airport Privatization Takes Off

Governments at home and abroad are showing increased interest in airport privatization. In Florida, the Palm Beach County Commission has asked the local Privatization Task Force to look into the possibility of selling Palm Beach International. Maryland State Senator Howard Dennis has suggested the sale of state-owned Baltimore-Washington Airport. Austria has begun selling shares in the Vienna airport on the stock exchange to raise $450 million in capital for expansion. The British government announced in December that Belfast International airport in Northern Ireland is to be privatized.

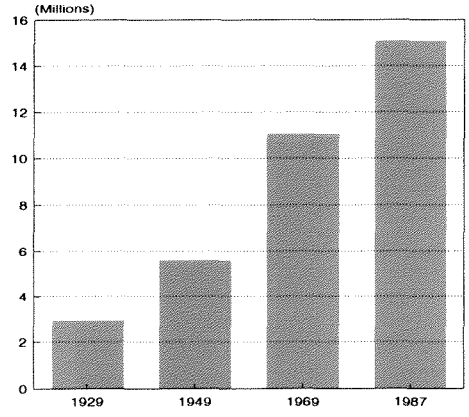
"Privatization Watch," March 1992, Reason Foundation.

Houston Water Plant Privatized

In a move expected to yield annual cost savings of $300,000 to $500,000, Houston's Department of Public Utilities has contracted the operation of its 11-month-old water purification plant to a private firm. Following a competitive bidding process that took three years and involved 11 municipalities, the contract was awarded to Metcalf & Eddy, a Boston-based firm that operates 15 water treatment plants and more than 50 wastewater treatment facilities across the country. The firm has hired five of the 25 city employees who had previously worked at the plant; the remaining workers were transferred to other water plants in the city.

"Privatization Watch," October 1991, Reason Foundation.

Number of government employees in the U.S. (less military)



U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Labor Support for Privatization Grows

The 5,000-member United Domestic Workers of America (UDW), based in San Diego, California, has announced its support for privatization. Most of the union's members are employed by private firms that provide In Home Supportive Services (IHSS) for the state of California. A recent UDW position paper says privatization creates "definite costs savings."

"Privatization Watch," October 1991, Reason Foundation.

Collection of Child Support Payments Privatized

Some states are now tapping the expertise of private credit reporting firms to track down nonpaying parents. Federal law requires that states automate their child support records by 1995, creating a potential $200 million market for computer firms.

"State Legislatures," November 1991, NCSL.

Reason Foundation

Information on this page was provided by Robert W. Poole, Jr., president of the Reason Foundation. For more information, contact the Reason Foundation, 3415 South Sepulveda Boulevard, Suite 400, Los Angeles, CA, 90034, phone 213/391-4395, fax 213/391-4395

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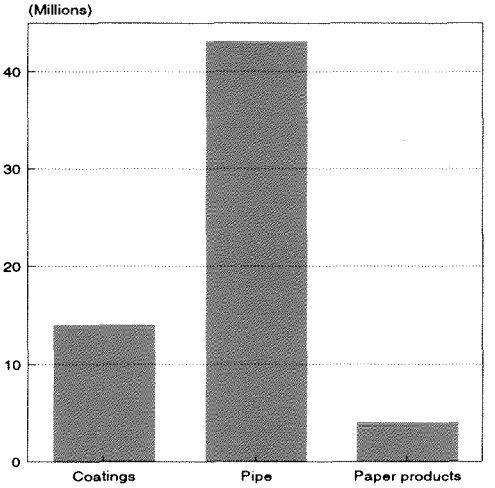
Focus on:

ENVIRONMENT

New York May Abandon Recycling

The city of New York may abandon its 1989 recycling law due to high cost and citizen resistance. The cost of collecting recyclables has far exceeded expectations and prices paid for collected materials have been so low that the city has paid dealers up to $25/ton to take the city's paper. New York became the nation's only large city to use police to enforce its recycling law, with armed officers in bullet-proof vests picking through curbside garbage looking for deposit bottles, newspapers, and mail that would identify the source.
***New York Times*, February 16, 1992**

Cost Per Life Saved by Proposed EPA Bans on Asbestos Products



"The Hazards of 'Political' Science," Consumers' Research February 1992

Economic Growth Doesn't Mean Pollution

- In the United States, the amount of energy needed to produce a dollar of GNP (in real terms) has been steadily declining at a rate of 1 percent a year since 1927
- What was formerly East Germany consumes 40 percent more energy per person and 3.5 times as much energy per dollar of GNP as West Germany
- Per dollar of GNP, socialist countries have produced from three to six times as much air pollution as Western market economies

"Progressive Environmentalism Task Force Report," April 1991, National Center for Policy Analysis

Marketable Pollution Permits

Marketable pollution permits made possible by the 1990 Clean Air amendments may soon be doing their part to improve the environment. With tradable permits, polluters have a powerful incentive to reduce pollution at the lowest possible cost to society. Reducing pollution with a tradable permit system makes reducing pollution an economic benefit to polluters, whereas the more typical command and control systems impose large costs without improving the bottom line.
"A Primer on Marketable Pollution Permits," Bruce Yandle, *Journal of Regulation and Social Costs*, November 1991

Global Warming Questioned

Recent research has called the theory of global warming into question. Examples:

- In the U.S., data adjusted for urbanization show no significant temperature increase in over the last century.
- A recent MIT study shows no significant warming in ocean temperatures over the past 120 years.
- As recently as the 1970s, many scientists warned of a coming ice age because many regions of the globe have experienced sustained cooling trends.

"Why Worry About Global Warming?" National Center for Policy Analysis, February 14, 1991

EPA Asbestos Ban Questioned

A federal court overturned an EPA ban on products containing asbestos because the EPA failed to consider the costs of the ban or explore other alternatives. According to EPA calculations, the ban would theoretically save seven lives over 13 years at a cost of $200 to $300 million. The court determined that the EPA was responsible for showing that its ban is the least burdensome, most reasonable regulation required to protect the environment.
"Executive Alert," National Center for Policy Analysis, March/April 1992

CEI

Information on this page was provided by Kent Jeffreys , Director of Environmental Studies at the Competitive Enterprise Institute, 233 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20003, phone 202/547-1010, 202/546-7757

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Focus on:

TAXES

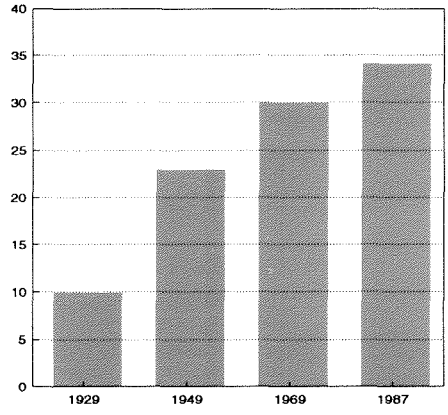
State Taxes to Rise $17 Billion in 1992
While Americans are struggling to make ends meet in a recessionary economy, state legislatures have handed them a whopping $17 billion tax hike. Despite the size of the increase, demands for more state-level funds already are being heard as state governments try simultaneously to keep up with federal spending mandates and satisfy their own wish-lists for higher spending. This perpetuates a trend of the 1980s — higher taxes and higher spending at the state level. And with no robust recovery in sight, it is a trend that will cause increasing pain to taxpayers.

Total Tax Burden On the Rise
❑ Thirty states have enacted tax increases that will raise a total of $17 billion in new revenue in FY1992, making FY1992 the biggest revenue-raising year in history at the state level. This increase comes on the heels of a $9.5 billion increase in 1991.
❑ State tax collections grew at an average rate of 8.6 percent in the 1980s, outpacing inflation by more than 3 percentage points and personal income by 0.6 percentage points. During the decade, state tax collections rose 119 percent, from $137.1 billion in 1980 to $300.5 billion in 1990.

Individual Income Tax Trends
❑ **Individual income tax rates were raised in seven states**. Rhode Island and Vermont, which base their income taxes on federal tax liability, hiked their rates; California, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and North Carolina raised their marginal rates for top income earners; and Pennsylvania raised its flat rate from 2.1 percent to 3.1 percent.
❑ **Connecticut adopts individual income tax.** Connecticut was the only state to enact a new broad-based income tax this year. Lawmakers there repealed taxes on capital gains, dividends, and interest income, replacing them with a flat 4.5 percent income tax. All told, the state's FY1991 tax package is expected to net $1 billion in new FY1992 revenues.
❑ **Individual income tax rates were cut in three states:** Kansas, Oklahoma, and South Carolina. South Carolina lowered the bottom marginal rate from 3 to 2.5 percent as a result of prior legislation.
❑ **Seven states still have no individual income taxes:** Alaska, Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming. Two more states, Tennessee and New Hampshire, exempt wages and salaries but tax income from interest and dividends.

Corporate Income Tax Trends
❑ **Corporate income taxes were raised in six states.** Arkansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania raised corporate income taxes for FY1992. Only two states, Colorado and West Virginia, lowered their rates. Pennsylvania enacted the largest percentage increase, 44 percent, and consequently has the highest marginal corporate tax rate in the nation, 12.23 percent.
❑ **Five states have no corporate income taxes:** Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming.

Government spending as percent of GNP



U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Excise Taxes Are Big Target
Gasoline and tobacco were the most popular targets as 23 states hiked the amounts they collect at the pump and 14 states raised their cigarette excises.

Four States Buck the Trend
Four states passed measures in 1991 that will mean less revenue in FY1992, but not very much less. Montana will spare its taxpayers $5.88 per capita; New Jersey, $2.59; Michigan, $1.08; and North Dakota, 16 cents.

Information on this page was provided by Gregory S. Leong , director of special studies at the Tax Foundation. For more information, contact at the Tax Foundation, 470 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, Suite 7400, Washington, DC 20024, phone 202/863-5454, fax 202/488-8282.

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Focus on:

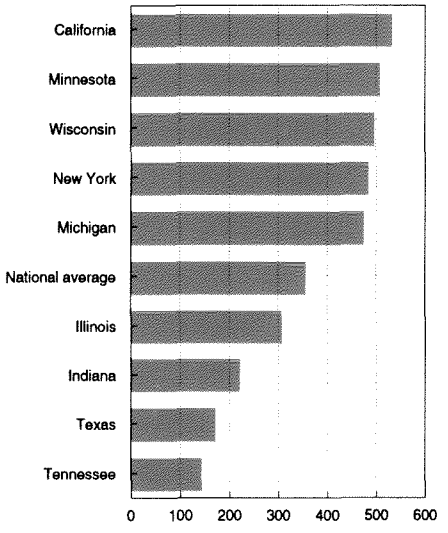
FAMILIES

How Rapidly is the Illegitimacy Rate Rising?

A growing number of American women bear children out of wedlock, but the rise in illegitimate fertility appears deceptively large because of a dramatic fall in fertility among married women. The rate of illegitimacy is the ratio of illegitimate to legitimate births. According to sociologist Christopher Jencks, "increases in out-of-wedlock childbearing would not have attracted much attention if married women had continued to have as many children as they had in 1960. . . . In reality, however, births to married women plummeted." As a result, a small increase in illegitimate births created a big jump in the illegitimacy **rate**: between 1960 and 1987 the percentage of children born out of wedlock rose from 23 percent to 62 percent among blacks and from 2 percent to 16 percent among whites.

(Source: Christopher Jencks, "Is the American Underclass Growing?" in The Urban Underclass, ed. Christopher Jencks and Paul E. Peterson (Washington: The Brookings Institution, 1991), pages 28-100.)

Average Monthly Payments to AFDC Recipients, 1986



U.S. Social Security Administration

How Kids Benefit from Marriage

Children are most likely to report satisfaction with their circumstances if they live with both parents, according to a National Commission on Children survey of hundreds of children and their parents throughout the country. "The survey's most positive responses came from children and parents in intact two-parent families," the researchers conclude. Children in intact families were more likely to respect their parents, express satisfaction with the amount of time spent with parents, and show signs of emotional security.

(Source: National Commission on Children, Speaking of Kids: A National Survey of Children and Parents, 1991.)

Marriage Rate Falls

Surveying statistics over recent decades, officials at the U.S. Bureau of the Census note a "movement away from early age at first marriage. Whereas 63 percent of women ages 20 to 24 had married in 1975, in 1990 only 39 percent of women in this age group had wed." As a result, an increasing number of women will be "subject to the risk of an out-of-wedlock pregnancy and of being a parent in a one-parent family — most especially so among black women."

(Source: Arthur J. Norton and Louisa F. Miller, "Marriage, Divorce, and Remarriage in the 1990s," paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, Atlanta, Georgia, November 1991.)

Kids and Their Working Mothers

If mothers work outside the home while their babies are still small, their children will likely grow up more disobedient and less cooperative than children whose mothers did not work. A study of over 1,200 children ages four to six found that children whose mothers were employed full-time beginning in the child's first or second year of life scored more poorly on a composite measure of adjustments than did children whose mothers were not employed during their first three years. The study adjusts for the sex, age, race, and household characteristics of the children.

(Source: Jay Belsky and David Eggebeen, "Early and Extensive Maternal Employment and Young Children's Socioemotional Development: Children of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth," Journal of Marriage and the Family 53 (1991): 1083-1110.)

THE ROCKFORD INSTITUTE

Information on this page was provided by Bryce J. Christensen, editor of *New Research*, a monthly supplement to *The Family in America* published by The Rockford Institute. For more information, contact Allan Carlson or Dr. Christensen at: The Rockford Institute at 934 North Main Street, Rockford, IL 61103, phone 815/964-5053, fax 815/965-1826

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RESEARCH REPORT

Research, News, and Ideas about State and Local Public Policy

Banking

"The Once and Future American Banking Industry," Jonathan R. Macey and Geoffrey P. Miller, *The American Enterprise*, November/December 1991, The American Enterprise Institute. Brief but insightful review of the role banks play in the economy, and how that role has been affected by the growth of other financial intermediaries: life insurance companies, pension and mutual funds, and securities exchanges among them. The authors conclude that the banking industry will continue to suffer until laws are changed to permit banks to expand products and services so they might compete with other players in the financial industry.

"Banking Reform Without Bailouts," James B. Burnham, *Contemporary Issues Series* #44, September 1991, Center for the Study of American Business. Burnham analyzes Treasury Department proposals for financial reform and identifies their shortcomings — in particular the continued support for a "too big to fail" policy and impotent reform of federal deposit insurance. Recommends that only deposits in a new category of "narrow" banks — permitted to invest only in U.S. government securities — be 100 percent insured. Banks choosing riskier investments would pay higher interest rates to depositors, but would not guarantee deposits.

"Lessons from the BCCI Scandal," Mark D. Isaacs, *The New American*, November 5, 1991, The Review of the News, Inc. The BCCI scandal "was nothing more than a far-reaching scheme [to shuffle] depositors' money from one branch to the next to deceive examiners and regulators." According to Isaacs, the scandal demonstrates that banking and politics don't mix, and that government regulation of an industry gives consumers a false sense of security. Isaacs predicts more of the same as the scandal will undoubtedly spawn heavier government regulation of the banking industry.

Crime

"The Assault Weapon Panic: Political Correctness Takes Aim at the Constitution," Eric Morgan and David Kopel, 66 pages, $8, Independence Institute. Demonstrates that a ban on assault weapons would not reduce crime and would infringe on rights protected by the Second Amendment.

"Gun control doesn't work," Don Feder, *New Dimensions*, April 1991. Because state and local governments have failed miserably at crime control, the cry for gun control persists. Feder offers evidence that private gun ownership deters crime, and thus he argues for tighter control of criminals, not guns.

Economic Development

"The Third Wave of Economic Development," Dan Pilcher, *State Legislatures*, November 1991, National Conference of State Legislatures. Government economic development policy in the 1990s is in full retreat. Many states, including Michigan, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Illinois, are abandoning economic development schemes such as tax abatement, venture capital funds, direct subsidies, and other components of state-level industrial policy that in the 1980s earned the praise of the likes of R. Scott Fosler, David Osborne, and Peter Eisinger. Empirical evidence indicates that such economic development efforts have no favorable effect on economic growth, and are often politicized, counterproductive, or simply inefficient.

Education

An innovative program to create **all-male schools for African-American students** in Detroit has been temporarily withdrawn after the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Organization of Women filed suit in federal court alleging that the new program would violate federal anti-discrimination statutes. The program, which had widespread support among black parents and educators in Detroit, was initiated in response to research showing that black male students performed better in single-gender schools. Supporters of the program hope to resurrect the idea.

Public Support for Choice Grows, *The Bottom Line*, October 1991, The Commonwealth Foundation. Gallup's 1991 poll on education found 62 percent favor allowing students and their parents to choose which public schools the students attend. Support among whites was 60 percent, among nonwhites 69 percent. Fifty percent favored a "voucher system," while 39 percent opposed vouchers.

"The Public School Cartel," Thomas J. DiLorenzo, *The Free Market*, Vol. 9 No. 11, November 1991, Ludwig von Mises Institute. Short but lucid examination of the government education cartel. DiLorenzo finds that increasing state aid for public schools is a way to enforce "price-fixing" by local school districts.

"The Other Crisis in American Education," Daniel J. Singal, *The Atlantic Monthly*, November 1991. While public attention has focused on the educational plight of minority and

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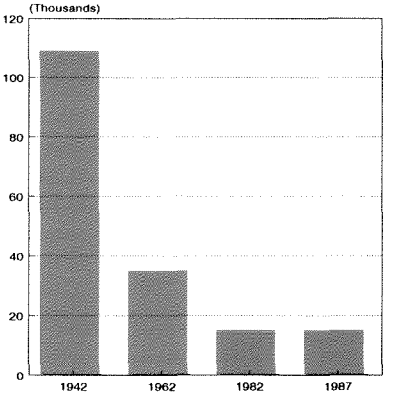
disadvantaged students enrolled in crumbling inner-city schools, America's best and brightest students remain forgotten victims of this country's public education systems. A "populist tidal wave" swept the country in the 1960s, when "educational gurus . . . called for essentially nonacademic schools, whose main purpose would be to build habits of social cooperation and equality rather than to train the mind." Singal recommends higher quality and quantity reading assignments, ability grouping, and methods to attract brighter college graduates to the teaching profession.

"**America's First Report Card**," *Business/Education Insider*, October 1991, The Heritage Foundation. The National Educational Goals Panel, established by President George Bush and the nation's governors to measure the performance of the U.S. education system, recently released its first annual Report Card. The findings are sobering: fewer than 20 percent of 4th-, 8th-, and 12th-graders achieve "expected levels of competency" in math; 14-year-olds on average perform substantially less well than students in ten out of seventeen major industialized countries in science. Unfortunately, much of the Report Card focuses on data tangential at best to real student achievement.

"**The War Over Culture in Education**," William J. Bennett, *The Heritage Lectures* #341, September 5, 1991, The Heritage Foundation. Bennett, Distinguished Fellow in Cultural Policy Studies at The Heritage Foundation, reflects on disagreements he has had with the education establishment over the purposes and priorities of education. Schools ought to teach children to speak, write, read, count, and think correctly, and help students develop standards of right and wrong. The education bureaucrats, according to Bennett, have "culturally deconstructed" American education and gutted student achievement in the process. He calls on the American people to "regain our institutions . . . to let these institutions be governed by what works, by what makes sense, and by insisting that they remain true to their original purposes."

"**Summary Report: Survey of Voter Attitudes in California Toward a Choice System in Education**," *Policy Insight* No. 130, October 1991, Reason Foundation. Reason Foundation surveyed 800 registered voters in California. Almost 95 percent reported their feeling that current spending is wasted. More than 71 percent of respondents supported choice because it offers greater accountability to parents.

Number of school districts



U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

"**The Indiana Poll**," *Indiana Policy Review*, November 1991, The Indiana Policy Review Foundation. A poll of 1005 Indiana residents found that 81 percent think that parents should have the right to choose which schools their children attend, and 54 percent support the establishment of a voucher program in the state.

"**An Enigma Fights for School Choice**," Mark Lawrence Ragan, *Insight*, August 26, 1991, The Washington Times Corporation. An intriguing, generally positive profile of Wisconsin Representative Annette "Polly" Williams, architect of the nation's first voucher plan for Milwaukee's inner-city. Williams is accused of "political schizophrenia" for her support for educational choice and the Clarence Thomas nomination, on the one hand, and her support for Jesse Jackson and radical black politics, on the other.

"**Keeping Up with the (Nationalizing) Education President**," William F. Jasper, *The New American*, November 5, 1991, The Review of the News, Inc. An essay highly critical of the President's "National Education Goals," which Jasper predicts "ultimately would bring about a complete federal takeover of education." He calls for a return to constitutional principles, embodied in the Tenth Amendment, which reserve for the states and the people those powers not expressly given to the federal government.

"**The Myth of a Value-free Education**," Dr. Ronald Nash, *Religion & Liberty*, July/August 1991, The Acton Institute. Discredits the myth that education can be "value free" -- "[w]hatever the state and the courts do regarding education will only establish one person's set of ultimate (religious) concerns at the expense of someone else's." Calls for educational choice to permit families to choose the schools their children attend.

"**Union Briefs**," *The Government Union Critique*, October 18, 1991, Public Service Research Foundation. According to the American Federation of Teachers' Survey and Analysis of Salary Trends 1991, public school teachers received an average 1990-91 wage increase of 5 percent, to a median pay of $32,880. While that represents the smallest annual gain [for teachers] in 18 years, it was greater than the average increases for accountants (4 percent), chemists (4.2 percent), and engineers (4.4 percent).

"**An Analysis of the Preliminary Recommendations of the Governor's Task Force on Educational Reform**," John Hood, *Arizona Issue Analysis Report* #117, October 1991, Barry Goldwater Institute for Public Policy Research. Hood analyzes recommendations issued by a 42-member Task Force on Educational Reform, appointed by Arizona Governor Symington in May 1991. Hood finds that the Task Force takes positive steps toward converting the state's centrally planned education system to a market-based system, but its recommen-

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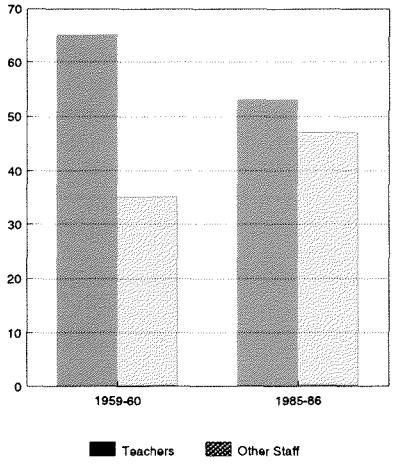
dations are a bad mix of the two systems that actually could impede student achievement in the state.

"**Choice Challenges**," John Hood, *Network News & Views*, October 1991, Educational Excellence Network. Educational choice may be an approaching wave, but Hood warns against neglecting the strong undertow of opposition to choice. He evaluates several choice experiments and assesses their organized opposition -- the education establishment, the news media, civil rights groups, and business groups. He urges patience and persistence on the part of choice advocates: "The trick," he writes, "is not to overestimate the rhetorical appeal of choice or to underestimate the power of its opposition. Catching a wave, metaphorical or otherwise, is all in the timing."

"**Multicultural Education in the Brookline Public Schools: The Deconstruction of an Academic Curriculum**," Sandra Stotsky, *Network News & Views*, October 1991, Educational Excellence Network. The social studies curriculum of the Brookline (Massachusetts) public schools has become "a victim of the anti-Western ideology so pronounced in higher education today." Students learn of imperialism, colonialism, and racism as Western phenomena only, as if the Soviet Union's empire-building and the inter-ethnic conflicts of Yugoslavia or India never took place. Courses without academic content have proliferated, requiring Brookline students to explore such questions as "how is physics like a fairy tale, and does it have a happy ending? . . . [and] Does Michael Jordan know more than Albert Einstein ever did?" As a result of these and other deconstructionist efforts, Brookline students will learn more about the real world from television than from their teachers.

"**Restructuring for Learning with Technology: The Potential for Synergy**," Karen Sheingold, *Phi Delta Kappan*, September 1991. A lengthy exploration of the issues and opportunities presented by the growing availability of technology in the classroom. Recommends, among other things, that technology be considered an integral part of any discussions of school district restructuring; that school districts work toward "a critical mass of equipment and expertise"; and that technology be used creatively, to redefine "school" and "learning" rather than simply to reinforce old images.

Classroom teachers as a
proportion of total public school staff



U.S. Dept. of Education, Center for Education Statistics

"**Cultures of Education: An Interview with Thomas Sowell**," *Philanthropy, Culture & Society*, October 1991, Capital Research Center. Sowell offers interesting insights, particularly with respect to philanthropy and its relationship to education. Foundation and corporate givers don't find the basics to be "exciting. . . . [A]s if the purpose of education is to provide a thrill a minute to the teacher or to the administrators." Sowell expresses concern that few philanthropists view their potential beneficiaries critically; he urges philanthropists generally, and alumni in particular, to "remember that one of the greatest contributions you can make . . . is not to make a contribution -- and tell them why." No doubt he would encourage government funding sources to take such a critical eye as well.

"**Parents Key to Educational Choice**," Martha C. Brown, *A Heartland Perspective*, October 25, 1991, The Heartland Institute. If educational choice is to produce an improved academic environment for students, parents must be willing to challenge the education establishment and the trendy, "progressive" teaching methods they promote.

Environment

Controversy Over Wetlands Regulation, *Free Market*, November 1991, Ludwig von Mises Institute. Controversy continues over proposed new regulations governing the designation and regulation of wetlands. The late economist and syndicated columnist Warren Brookes estimated that half of all farmland, and as much as 60 percent of the total land area of the U.S., is currently classified as "wetlands." Such a classification empowers the Army Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency to intervene at will to prevent a wide range of activities on private property. Such intervention prevented a Missouri farmer from restoring a corn field, a Pennsylvania truck mechanic from clearing old tires and rusting auto parts from land he owned, and a private group in Juneau, Alaska from building a homeless shelter.

"**The Heated Debate: Greenhouse Predictions vs. Climate Reality**," Robert Balling, Jr., March 1992, 250 pages, $21.95, Pacific Research Institute. Balling brings all the scattered evidence about global warming into one book, dispassionately describes the major theories and controversies, and finds we are not facing environmental disaster. U.C Berkeley political scientist Aaron Wildavsky contributes an introduction.

"**Socialists with Green Faces**," George L. O'Brien, *Libertarian Party News*, December 1991. Destruction of the free market is a key goal of much of the modern "environmentalist" movement. Rarely acknowledged, this goal was nevertheless stated boldly by the outreach coordinator of the Student Environmental Action Coalition (SEAC), who received a standing ovation at the group's national conference when he told the crowd that their main objective "should be to do away with all corporations -- and even capitalism itself." Barely two years old, SEAC has 15,000 members on 1,100 university

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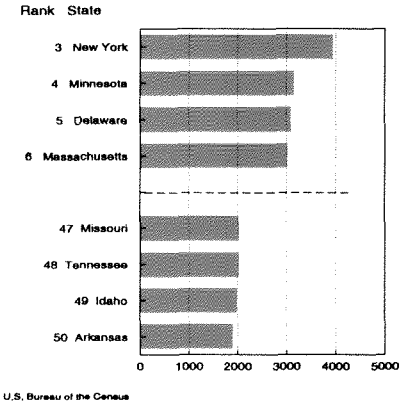
campuses nationwide. SEAC receives funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

"**States Left to Pay to Protect the Environment**," *State Legislatures*, March 1991, National Conference of State Legislatures. Maintaining compliance with current EPA regulations and conforming to new ones will cost the EPA and state and local governments $61 billion by the end of the decade -- up from $40 billion in 1987 -- according to a recently released EPA study. Of the $61 billion, EPA's share is expected to be just $4.3 billion -- roughly 8 percent, and less than the $5.2 billion (13 percent) EPA spent in 1987. State and local policy makers would be well-advised to consider cost-cutting, quality-enhancing measures now: privatization comes immediately to mind.

"**EPA Rediscovers the Environment**," Michael S. Greve, *The American Enterprise*, November/December 1991, The American Enterprise Institute. The good news, according to Greve, is that the Environmental Protection Agency has re-evaluated its policies and priorities and is beginning to turn its attention back to ecological issues, as opposed to the public health issues (Love Canal, Alar, dioxin, and asbestos, to name a few) that kept the agency occupied for nearly a decade. The bad news, however, is that EPA's definition of its mission is principally motivated by self-defense; the regulatory over-reach that so damaged EPAs efforts in the public health field will almost certainly be repeated in the ecology. Greve writes, "[i]f the EPA is serious about ordering its priorities in a scientific and strategic manner, it may wish to begin by undoing the damage that is being done to the environment by government itself."

"**If Audubon permits drilling . . .**," Michael Giberson, *San Francisco Examiner*, August 1, 1991. Reports the peaceful co-existence in Michigan and Florida of wildlife sanctuaries and petroleum exploration and development efforts. The Michigan Audubon Society and National Audubon Society, owners of the sanctuaries, negotiated the agreements and receive lease payments from the petroleum interests. Two decades of oil operations on Alaska's North Slope further support the contention that oil and gas development can be done while protecting the environment.

Per-capita state and local government revenues, 1986



U.S. Bureau of the Census

"**The Impact of OSHA and EPA Regulation on Productivity Growth**," Wayne B. Gray, *Journal of Regulation and Social Costs*, June 1991, National Chamber Foundation. An economist looks at the regulation of workplace safety and the environment and assesses regulation's impact on productivity growth in the United States. Gray finds that productivity growth -- vitally important to the nation's economic health -- has been hurt significantly by OSHA and EPA regulation. Recommends better cost-benefit analysis of regulations before they are imposed; "tradeable emissions reductions" to encourage pollution abatement; and a shift of emphasis at OSHA away from safety hazards (about which workers tend to have good information) and toward health hazards (about which workers have less information).

"**RCRA Solid Waste Regulation: The Problem with 'One-Size-Fits-All'**," Lynn Scarlett, *Journal of Regulation and Social Costs*, June 1991, National Chamber Foundation. A valuable analysis of municipal solid waste (MSW) management. Scarlett questions the EPA's "hierarchical" approach to MSW, which asserts that source reduction and recycling are always preferable to waste-to-energy or landfilling. She concludes that "the centralizing and hierarchical approach is likely to increase solid waste management costs without generating important environmental or health gains." She recommends a market approach to MSW management that would better reflect solid waste collection and disposal costs, thus encouraging the adoption of recycling, landfilling, or some other MSW management option based on an assessment of the option's true costs and likely benefits.

"**Superfund: It's Time for Repeal After a Decade of Failure**," Robert W. McGee, *Legal Backgrounder*, September 27, 1991, Washington Legal Foundation. Argues that Superfund has not -- and cannot -- achieve its goal of cleaning up the environment. Superfund's "National Priority List" has little to do with health risks; response time is slow; and the costs of cleanup and litigation are high. Recommends that Congress and state legislatures consider a free market approach based on property rights.

"**The Sense and Nonsense of Energy Conservation**," Richard B. McKenzie, *Contemporary Issues Series* #45, October 1991, Center for the Study of American Business. The case for government control of energy conservation efforts -- through price and energy use controls -- is based on faulty premises. The best allocation of energy resources will be achieved through the free market, which may not be perfect but will operate more effectively than government.

"**Talking Trash**," Virginia I. Postrel and Lynn Scarlett, *Reason*, August/September 1991, Reason Foundation. An entertaining and useful article -- chock-full of data, quotes, and anecdotes -- addressing America's "solid-waste crisis." Postrel and Scarlett acknowledge the problem but contend that it doesn't demand "omniscience." "We can manage our garbage, getting rid of the barriers that keep people from seeing what their habits cost. Or we can assume omniscience and, think-

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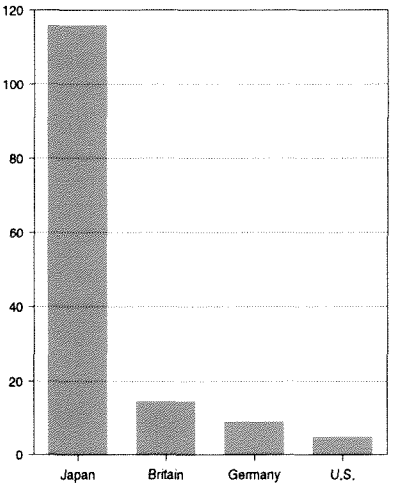
ing we know everything about the intricate connections between people and materials, we can try to manipulate both. If we choose the latter course, we will run into the old planner's problem. We just won't know enough to do the job."

Family Issues

Sex Education in Schools, *Washington Watch*, November 1991, Family Research Council. In October, the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States (SIECUS) released a "task force" report on sex education announcing its goal of attaining state mandates for sex education from K-12 in all U.S. public schools. Working closely with Planned Parenthood and the National Education Association, SIECUS has helped increase the number of states with sex education mandates from six states in 1980 to 22 states today.

"**Sweden and Mixed-Economy Welfarism**," Allan Carlson, The Rockford Institute, October 25-27, 1991. Sweden represents "a classic case of bureaucratic manipulation to destroy the . . . family," according to Allan Carlson, president of the Illinois-based Rockford Institute. In this October 1991 lecture, Carlson describes welfare state policies implemented in the late 1800s -- compulsory attendance at government schools, bans on child labor, and implementation of a state-sponsored retirement program (akin to our own Social Security) -- that "socialized" the economic value of children in Sweden. As a result, "demand" for children began to fall precipitously, and by 1935 Sweden had the lowest birthrate in the world, below the zero-growth level. Rather than dismantle its counterproductive policies, Sweden attempted to socialize the economic *cost* of children as well. The country implemented universal state allowances for children's clothing, universal health care, universal entitlement to day care, state-operated summer camps, free school breakfasts and lunches, state-funded family housing, birth bonuses to cover the costs of having babies, marriage loans, state maternity and midwife services, etc. Reports Carlson, "With the family stripped, by state fiat, of all productive functions, . . . it should cause little surprise that ever fewer Swedes chose to live in families." The marriage rate fell to a record low among modern nations. In central Stockholm, fully two-thirds of the population lived in single-person households by the mid 1980s. By 1990, well over half of Swedish births were outside of marriage.

Scientists and Engineers per Lawyer



Stephen P. Magee, University of Texas

"**Incentive Effects of the U.S. Welfare System: A Review**," Robert Moffitt, *Institute for Research on Poverty*, March 1990, University of Wisconsin-Madison. AFDC, with slow caseload growth from its inception in 1935 to the mid 1960s, witnessed explosive caseload growth in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Most of this growth is attributable to the growth in the number of female-headed families in the United States. Moreover, poverty rates of female heads are not so much a result of low levels of labor force participation as of the absence of a spouse who brings additional income into the family; most exits from and entrances to the AFDC rolls are associated with changes in family structure and not with changes in labor supply or earnings. These facts have important implications for public policy and welfare reform.

"**Parental and Family Leave: Does Government Know Best?**" *The State Factor*, August 1991, American Legislative Exchange Council. A useful review of legislated family, parental, and maternity leave. Nine states and the District of Columbia have enacted parental or family leave legislation; fifteen states are currently considering it. Maternity leave legislation has been adopted in sixteen states and Puerto Rico. Warns that government mandates in this realm have been costly in the European nations that have adopted such mandates: These nations have witnessed few new business starts, no job growth, sluggish growth in GNP, and high unemployment. Recommends instead tax incentives for private employers and government policies that permit families to choose the child care option they prefer, without subsidizing or mandating one option over another.

Government Spending

"**Pork Chop: Budget Questions for Your Congressman**," Scott A. Hodge, *Policy Review*, Fall 1991, The Heritage Foundation. Because "every $1 million reduction in federal spending would provide $3,000 in tax relief to 333 households," Hodge recommends that every line-item in the federal budget be subject to the following question: "Is this program so important that the dollars spent on it cannot be given as tax relief for hundreds of families?" Taxpayers are urged to ask this and five additional questions of federal policy makers, to help them evaluate whether programs are genuinely needed. With very little modification, the questions are applicable to programs at the state and local level as well.

"**An Open Letter to the Next Mayor of Indianapolis**," Stuart Butler, *Indiana Policy Review*, November 1991, The Indiana Policy Review Foundation. Offers a 13-

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point proposal for addressing "stresses and tensions" that may become "severe and intractable problems" if not dealt with quickly and decisively. Competitive contracting and privatization of city services, tenant management of public housing, private financing of basic infrastructure improvements, and open enrollment, vouchers, and "charter schools" established within the public school system by groups of teachers. Butler notes that "[t]here are many aspects of the city that require prompt attention. But it is no basket case, . . . so a mayor of Indianapolis has more room to maneuver than many other mayors." Indianapolis can, Butler writes, become "one of America's most successful and innovative cities."

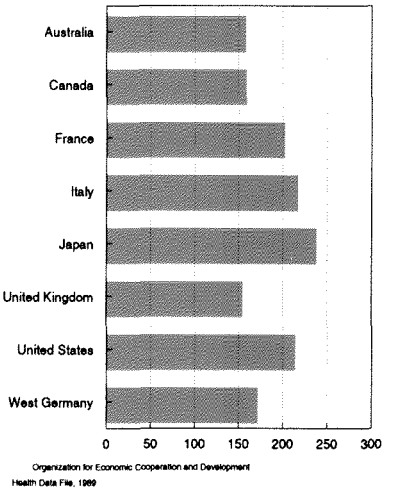
"**Bad Influence**," James L. Payne, *Reason*, August/September 1991, Reason Foundation. Advocates Congressional term limitation as a mechanism for reducing the spending proclivities of long-term incumbents. Between 1978 and 1989, "junior" members of the House of Representatives (those who had served six or fewer terms) achieved an average "fiscal conservatism" score of 104.5; "senior" members averaged a score of just 88.25. (A higher score reflects votes for less spending.) Payne notes that the October 1990 budget compromise, which increased nondefense spending by $245 billion and taxes by $137.2 billion, would not have been approved if a constitutional term limitation amendment had been in effect.

"**James Madison's Recipe for Curbing the Appetite of Congress**," *F.Y.I.*, October 28, 1991, American Legislative Exchange Council. A "Pay Raise Delay Amendment" -- originally introduced by James Madison as the second amendment to the U.S. Constitution -- has been ratified by 35 states, just three shy of the 38 required to amend the Constitution. The Amendment would prohibit pay raises approved by Congress from becoming effective until the next Congress convened.

Health Care

Medicaid Spending on the Rise, *State Legislatures*, November 1991, National Council on State Legislatures. State spending for Medicaid increased 18 percent in FY 1990 and 23 percent in FY 1991. Medicaid spending accounts for 12 to 25 percent of state budgets. In September the Health Care Financing Administration disallowed a procedure used by many states to artificially inflate federal matching funds for Medicaid programs. Those states that used such a scheme to "balance" their 1992 spending plans will see major shortfalls in expected federal funds for Medicaid.

Growth in Health Care Spending
as Percent of GDP
(1960 to 1987)



Rhode Island has approved legislation prohibiting insurance companies from **denying medical coverage for pre-existing conditions**. Maine passed similar legislation a year ago. Though its advocates claim that the law will extend insurance benefits to persons now without insurance, industry sources predict that the law will lead to significantly higher insurance premiums for all small employers, and consequently even higher numbers of uninsured. The legislation did not address coverage mandates, malpractice insurance, or other state policies that now artificially raise the cost of health insurance.

"**Northern Discomfort: The Ills of the Canadian Health System**," Edmund F. Haislmaier, *Policy Review*, Fall 1991, The Heritage Foundation. An assessment of the Canadian national health insurance system. Makes the important distinction between access to health insurance -- which all Canadians have -- and access to medical care -- which Canadians increasingly lack. Recommends that the U.S. not pursue Canadian-style universal health insurance, but rather reforms that would (a) give consumers direct control over the money used to purchase their medical care and health insurance and (b) restructure tax policies and government programs to provide the poorer and less healthy members of society with the purchasing power they need to participate in a freely functioning health care market.

"**Free Medicine (from government control)**," Robert W. Lee, *The New American*, November 5, 1991, The Review of the News, Inc. Lengthy look at rising health care expenditures and the "government meddling and tax policy" Lee believes are largely responsible for the escalation. Reviews the experience of socialized medicine in the Soviet Union, Sweden, Britain, and (in some depth) Canada; urges careful consideration of a "medical savings account" proposal developed and promoted by the National Center for Policy Analysis (Dallas, Texas).

"**Health care reforms proposed by government and business**," *Notebook*, August 1991, Washington Research Council. Describes health care reform proposals under consideration in Washington State. Under one, a public corporation would be established to set a cap on health care spending and limit health care services available in the state; private insurance coverage for health care services would be prohibited. The plan would be funded through employer contributions, tax dollars, and premium payments. A business/insurance/provider coalition opposed to the proposed publicly run system nevertheless has called for (among other reforms) expanded state subsidies for health care, "standardized" claims processing, and a centralized health care data repository.

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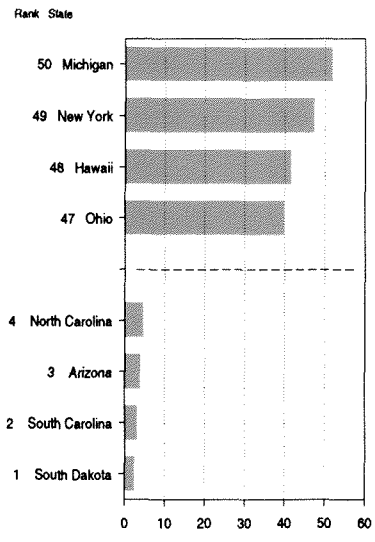
"Understanding 24-Hour Coverage," *The State Factor*, October 1991, American Legislative Exchange Council. A useful introduction to proposals made in several states — among them Florida, Oregon, Colorado, California, and Minnesota — for so-called "24-hour coverage." Such proposals generally attempt to blur the distinction between occupational and nonoccupational causes of injury, disability, and illness. Labor market changes, rising health care costs, and a "philosophical" belief that "society should . . . compensate injured or ill individuals on the basis of consequences rather than causes" are the principal factors behind such proposals. The public policy implications are important, and thus these proposals merit "careful monitoring, intelligent analysis, thorough exploration, and thoughtful discussion."

Higher Education

"Separate but Equal," Charlotte Allen, *Insight*, November 18, 1991. Examines higher education in Missouri and "the new segregation" that may result from a 16-year-old, class-action racial discrimination lawsuit. The state has eight public universities, five of which historically have had predominantly white student bodies and three of which historically have been predominantly black. The suit, *United States v. Mabus*, originally focused on racial balance, affirmative action, and "goals and timetables," but it has turned into an effort to maintain the historical divisions between "white" and "black" universities, seeking primarily to "beef up" the historically black schools "with buildings and programs to attract a few more whites . . . but not enough whites to erase the schools' black identity." The article fails to consider funding students, rather than institutions, as a way to address the perceived under-funding of black universities.

"The New Jacobins," Nat Hentoff, *Reason*, November 1991, Reason Foundation. Hentoff expresses his concern that campus "speech codes" are sending the wrong message to college and university students: that "some censorship is OK provided that the motivations are OK." The politically correct intolerance embodied in speech codes makes a mockery of the university's "fundamental mission, which is to search for the truth."

Percent of Manufacturing Workforce Unionized, 1989



Grant Thornton Manufacturing Climates Survey, 1990

"The Corruption of Education: Failing Colleges, 'Political Correctness,' and Federal Funding," George Roche, *Imprimis*, October 1991, Hillsdale College. Roche contends that politics and federal funding are the root causes of the "ills and excesses of American higher education." Merit is no longer the primary qualification for college admissions and faculty hiring; curricula have become politicized, "diversified," and generally gutted of academic requirements; political correctness has infringed on academic freedom and the exchange of ideas that once characterized the university setting. "Educational reform is impossible," writes Roche, "so long as billions of dollars in federal funding keep the current system afloat."

"The Politically Correct Law School: Where It's Right to be Left," Arlynn Leiber Presser, *ABA Journal*, September 1991. PC totalitarianism — "intellectual blockbusting," says a University of Wisconsin Law School professor — has infected law school admissions, tenure decisions, and course content. In an article that gives voice to both sides of the PC debate, Presser quotes several law school professors and cites several examples of PC at work.

Labor

"Something's Not Kosher about Davis-Bacon," David Bernstein, *Reason*, August/September 1991, Reason Foundation. Prevailing wage laws — the federal Davis-Bacon Act and laws enacted at the state and local level — benefit unions at the expense of minority and unskilled workers. Repealing prevailing wage laws would have significant benefits, among them increasing black participation in the construction industry and reducing the cost of construction. Bernstein calls for legal challenges that would take prevailing wage laws off the books and thus free labor markets nationwide.

Philanthropy

Patterns of Corporate Philanthropy, William T. Poole, editor, (Washington, DC: Capital Research Center, October 1991), ($50.00). Capital Research Center recently released the fifth in its annual "Patterns of Corporate Philanthropy" series. The volume features a 27-page summary essay by Marvin Olasky, who "grades" some 140 corporations according to their support for market-oriented organizations and analyzes their giving patterns, highlighting particularly egregious examples of "giving against interest." The bulk of the 400-page volume is devoted to profiles of corporations and funding recipients.

Political Reform

"Fixing the Race: Dollars & Sense in Campaigns," Michael L. Malbin, *The American Enterprise*,

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November/December 1991, The American Enterprise Institute. Explores federal election campaign financing: where it comes from, to whom it goes, and its impact on incumbency. Recommends reforms that would get more money (or the television time that money buys) to challengers. Expressly warns against proposals that would limit campaign spending — proposals Malbin suggests are either harmful or irrelevant.

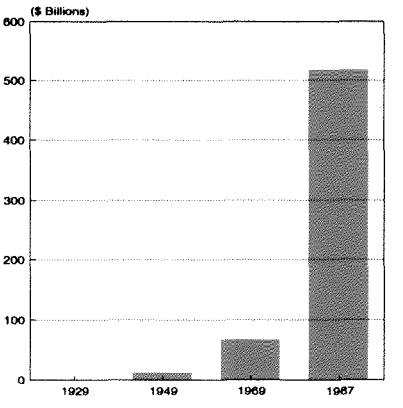
"Two Cheers for the New Ethics Code (?)" William C. Myers and Harold F. Eberle, *Capital Comment*, September 1991, South Carolina Policy Council Education Foundation. Incisive and entertaining commentary on South Carolina's recently adopted ethics code for state legislators. Points out the code's weaknesses, expresses surprise that the code is as strong as it is, and calls for further checks and balances among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the state.

Poverty

Zoning, Rent Control, and Affordable Housing, William Tucker (Washington, DC: Cato Institute, 1991), 72 pages ($9.95). Tucker challenges the prevailing wisdom that the low-income housing shortage is a national issue requiring resolution by the federal government. In fact, according to Tucker, *housing problems are caused by municipal governments*, which impose exclusionary zoning laws and growth moratoria, building codes that have led to the closing of single-room-occupancy hotels and other affordable housing, and rent control — "the quickest and most efficient way to produce a housing shortage," according to Tucker. "Both zoning and rent control," writes Tucker, "are political manipulations which prevent people from exercising their right to buy and sell in a free market. The solution to the housing problem lies in letting the free market work."

"Let's find homes for the homeless, but not in our town," Laura McIntyre, *Econ Update*, October 1991, Economics in Argumentation. Community-supported attempts to restrict growth and control the influx of low-income individuals and families result in homelessness. The federal government cannot address homelessness: local communities must repeal no-growth policies, zoning laws, and building codes, cut bureaucratic red tape that impedes private developers, and abolish rent control.

Government transfer payments



U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

"Poverty Policy: How to End Privation," P.J. O'Rourke, *Econ Update*, October 1991, Economics in Argumentation. At once amusing and disturbing, O'Rourke offers "mathematical proof" that poverty can't exist in America. For example: the Congressional Research Service reports that combined federal, state, and local anti-poverty spending is $126 billion per year — or $13,700 for the average poor family. The official poverty line, however, is just $12,092 for a family of four. QED, no poverty. O'Rourke concludes, "the spending of this truly vast amount of money . . . has left everybody just sitting around slack jawed and dumbstruck, staring into the maw of that most extraordinary paradox: You can't get rid of poverty by giving people money."

Cited in *The Liberator*, Advocates for Self-Government, Fall 1991. A report recently issued by the United Nations finds that *the world's poorest countries are also the least free*. The report concludes, "Overall there seems to be a high correlation between human development and human freedom. Freedom seems to have unleashed the creative energies of the people — and leads to ever higher levels of income and social progress."

Privatization

First-term Michigan Governor John Engler (R) has retreated from his **pledge to end state aid to the Michigan Council for the Arts** and the Committee on Art in Public Places. In place of state aid, the Governor had announced the creation of a new organization, the Council for the Arts and Cultural Affairs, that would be privately funded. The Governor, who once asked "Can we seriously suggest that we should cut community health programs in order to fund the arts?" changed his position after the powerful arts community launched a vocal campaign against the cuts.

Tollway Privatization in Texas and Arizona, *Privatization Watch*, October 1991, Reason Foundation. The *Texas legislature became the fifth state to enact formal legislation on private tollways* in June. HB 749 authorizes the Texas Turnpike Authority to enter into agreements with private firms for private or TTA/private tollway projects. Meanwhile, the Arizona Department of Transportation is implementing HB 2224, which provides up to four private tollway projects. ADOT plans to sign franchise agreements in early 1993.

Privately Managed Prisons, *State Legislatures*, November 1991, National Conference of State Legislatures. In mid-1991 there were about 20,000 prisoners in privately managed state, local, or federal facilities, representing about 1.5 percent of all prisoners. The current dollar value of private corrections contracts is estimated to be $250 to $275 million annually. The big players: Corrections Corporation of America, Wackenhut, and Pricor.

"False Dreams and Broken Promises: The Wasteful Federal Investment in Urban Mass Transit," by Jean Love and Wen-

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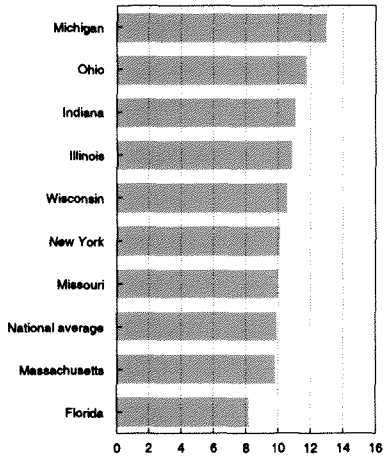
dell Cox, *Policy Analysis* No. 162, October 17, 1991, Cato Institute. Carefully considered and ultimately devastating critique of nine mass transit myths, including: federal subsidies have improved transit service; increased subsidies will attract more riders; public transit conserves energy, improves air quality, and reduces congestion; and transit subsidies are essential to the mobility of the poor. Love and Cox call for the elimination of federal transit subsidies and barriers to unsubsidized private transit service, and the adoption of competitive contracting wherever it proves politically impossible to eliminate subsidized transit.

"**The Global Push to Privatize**," *Business Week*, October 21, 1991. Explores privatization efforts — particularly in the form of selling state-owned companies to the private sector — in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Latin America. "Selling off state assets has its disruptive side, to be sure. . . . but there isn't much choice anymore."

"**Edifice Complex**," Anthony Baldo, *Financial World*, November 26, 1991. Assesses the financial viability of sports stadium construction projects in these recessionary times. Although at least 20 cities currently have stadium projects underway, growing resistance to tax increases and falling skybox revenues finally may slow the growth of this public works market.

"**Pay As You Go**," Robert Poole, Jr., *Carolina Journal*, October-November 1991, The John Locke Foundation, Inc. Examines how states facing budget constraints and growing demands on their transportation infrastructure can benefit from toll roads and privatization. Identifies specific North Carolina highway projects that could be transformed into tollway projects with significant private-sector involvement: Of twenty projects evaluated, two would be feasible as entirely private toll roads; four would be feasible if the state's involvement were limited to provision of right-of-way; and eight more would be feasible if 35 percent of the capital cost were provided by government and the balance by the private sector.

Average Hourly Earnings
in Manufacturing, 1987



U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

"**Private Cells, Public Prisoners**," Donna Hunzeker, *State Legislatures*, November 1991. Interest in private prisons and jails continues to grow as state legislators face growing demand for cells and a decreasing willingness on the part of taxpayers to supply tax dollars for prison and jail construction. Illinois is identified as having the dubious distinction of having passed the only known law that expressly prohibits the state from entering into contracts for private corrections facilities.

Regulation

"**Making Sense of the Airline Safety Debate**," Richard B. Mc Kenzie, *Regulation*, November 14, 1991. A thoughtful analysis of the impact of airline deregulation on air travel and air travel safety. Concludes that air travel has increased significantly since deregulation; that deregulation has not slowed improvements in air travel safety; and that congestion in the air and at the terminals remains a problem because of the government's failure to deregulate air traffic control and other elements of the air transport system.

"**The Rising Presence of Government in the Workplace**," Murray Weidenbaum, *Occasional Paper* 96, November 1991, Center for the Study of American Business. Offers evidence of an alarming trend toward increased government interference in the workplace, primarily in the form of new federal regulations and mandates on employers. The Americans with Disabilities Act, the new Civil Rights bill, and increases in penalties for violations of regulations promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) are among the government interventions that will make it increasingly difficult for American businesses to remain competitive in a global marketplace.

"**The Mandated-Benefit Mirage**," Richard B. McKenzie, *Occasional Paper* 97, November 1991, Center for the Study of American Business. Examines the effects of mandated-benefit proposals — such as the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1991 — on unemployment, wage levels, and consumer prices. McKenzie notes that "the lesson to be learned from careful analysis of the relative power of markets and politics [is that] markets are more powerful than many policymakers realize." Fringe benefits cannot be mandated by Congress or state legislatures without an offsetting reaction in the marketplace.

"**The Re-Regulation of Business**," Murray Weidenbaum, *The Corporate Board*, July/August 1991. Weidenbaum, warning of a "new tide of re-regulation" imposed on business by the federal government, describes what private firms have done — and what they should do — to respond to changing public policy. The "passive," "anticipatory," and "accommodating" approaches keep private firms on the defensive; Weidenbaum recommends an "active" approach that allows businesses to legally and legitimately influence government policies that affect them.

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"Competition without Apology," Andrew N. Klein, *Regulation*, Summer 1991, Cato Institute. Klein reviews the empirical evidence of airline deregulation's impact on fares, new entries into the industry, and airline mergers. Noting that passengers at hubs pay higher fares, Klein suggests three possible reasons: lack of airline competition at hubs, higher-quality service at hubs, or market efficiency. In defense of the last explanation, he suggests that "someone has to pay the overhead costs of airline service, and hub passengers may be the ones who do so most efficiently." Any competitive problems that remain in the airline industry after deregulation can be addressed by further deregulation: allowing foreign carriers to fly domestic U.S. routes and using a property rights system to allocate airport slots.

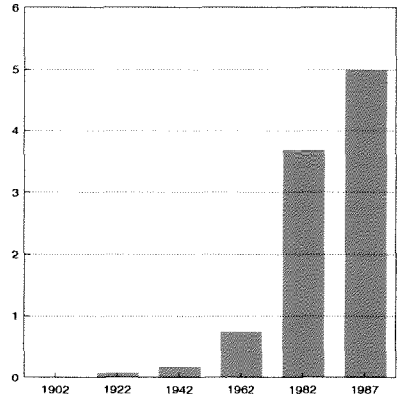
Taxes

"Taxes and Deficits: New Evidence," Richard Vedder, Lowell Gallaway, and Christopher Frenze, October 30, 1991. According to a study recently done for the Republican members of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee, for every dollar of new taxes the government has collected, it has spent $1.59.

Newspaper Sales Taxes, *State Legislatures*, November 1991, National Conference of State Legislatures. Newspapers that run editorials supporting tax increases are probably telling their readers to "do as we say, not as we do." Only 14 states currently tax newspaper sales. This may be about to change: California recently extended sales taxes to include newspapers (except free and non-profit publications), and at least eight other states are considering proposals to tax the papers in 1992.

"The Bottom Line," October 1991, and **"The Budget Fiasco: Pennsylvania at a Crossroads,"** both The Commonwealth Foundation. In Fall 1991 Pennsylvania taxpayers were hit by a record $2.86 billion personal income tax increase. Spending was projected to increase almost 12 percent. Thirty-six new programs were budgeted to spend $179 million; just five programs were discontinued, saving a paltry $3.4 million. The capital stock tax rate was increased, making it the highest in the country and 73 percent higher than the second-highest state. The state now has the highest business taxes in the nation.

Per-capita tax receipts collected by all governments (U.S.)



U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

State Taxes on the Rise, *State Legislatures*, November 1991, National Conference of State Legislatures. For all the talk of "belt tightening" and "cutbacks," total general revenue collections for FY 1992 are projected to grow by 8.3 percent above last year's level, almost entirely because of tax increases. State taxes rose $16.2 billion, the largest ever in dollar terms and the largest since 1971 as a percentage of collections.

"State Tax Collections Break $300 Billion Mark in FY '90," *Tax Features*, October 1991, Tax Foundation. State tax revenues in FY '90 reached $300.5 billion, up 5.7 percent from $284 billion in FY '89. Personal income tax revenues rose 8.2 percent to $96.1 billion, while sales tax revenue rose 6.6 percent to $99.7 billion. Together, they accounted for more than 65 percent of the tax take. Average state tax burden per capita rose $62 (from $1,148.52 to $1,211.14). Per $1,000 of personal income earned, taxpayers paid an average of $64.87 — an effective tax rate of 6.49 percent.

"$10 Million of Court-Ordered Taxes Refunded," *Landmark Litigation Report*, Fall 1991, Landmark Legal Foundation. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional property tax increases imposed on Kansas City residents by a federal court judge, returning 14,000 refund checks totaling $10 million. The judge had ordered the property tax increase to pay for capital improvements in the Kansas City, Missouri, school district. Landmark Legal Foundation, the public interest law firm that represented the 14,000 taxpayers, is currently involved in similar litigation that seeks the return of taxes imposed in a Kansas City school desegregation case.

"Pacific Legal Foundation Vows Defense of Proposition 13 Before United States Supreme Court," *At Issue*, October 10, 1991, Pacific Legal Foundation. The U.S. Supreme Court in early October agreed to hear a lawsuit challenging California's Proposition 13, which has been holding the line on property taxes in that state since 1978. At issue in the case are provisions that fix assessed valuation at the time of purchase and limit increases in assessed value to 2 percent per year until the property is sold. If these provisions of Proposition 13 are overturned, the 1 percent maximum property tax rate could be applied to "paper increases" in the value of homes during real estate booms. California property owners could pay more than $20 billion in additional property taxes each year as a result.

"American Family Losing Ground to Taxes and Inflation," Paul G. Merski, *Issue Brief*, September 1991, Tax Foundation. Accelerating federal taxes will combine with inflation to leave the American family $362 poorer in 1991 than it was in 1990. Since 1980, the typical family's federal income tax bill has risen 60 percent

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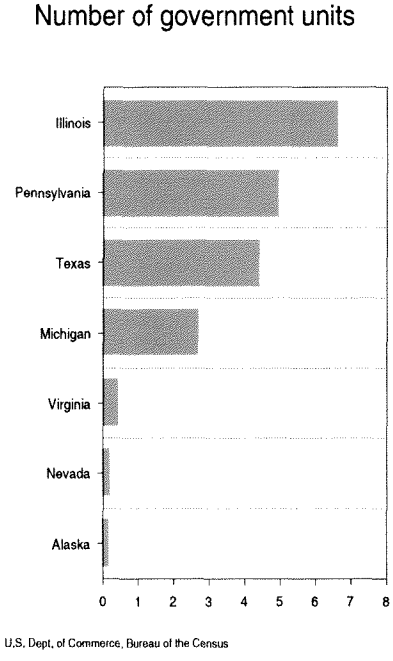
despite the decade's two major income tax rate reductions. This is largely due to increases in the Social Security tax rate — which has increased six times since 1981 and now takes 7.65 percent of the typical family's earnings (up from 6.1 percent in 1980) — and a broadening of the base earnings to which the tax is applied. After federal taxes, the family's first obligation is to state and local governments. The total tax bite to the average family is 37.9 percent of all income.

Transportation

"Should the Federal Government Allow the States to Increase Truck-Size Limits?" Robert E. Farris (yes) and L. Lee Lane (no), *Regulation*, Summer 1991, Cato Institute. Two informative essays consider the lifting of federal restrictions on "longer combination vehicles" (LCVs) — multiple 28- or 48-foot tractor-trailer combinations. Farris, vice president for policy at the American Trucking Associations, asserts that lifting LCV restrictions will improve the efficiency of America's freight distribution system. Lane, executive director of the Intermodal Policy Division of the Association of American Railroads, warns against lifting LCV restrictions unless truck user fees are increased to better reflect the damage they inflict on highways; he argues that the trucking industry is already heavily subsidized and that improved efficiency of America's freight distribution system requires market pricing.

"Unfinished Business in Motor Carrier Deregulation," Thomas Gale Moore, *Regulation*, Summer 1991, Cato Institute. The 1980s deregulation of the railroad and trucking industries took small steps in the right direction but failed to go far enough, particularly with respect to trucking. Burdensome federal regulations -- and state controls unaffected by federal deregulation -- continue to reduce efficiency and increase costs for shippers and consumers. Moore examines the history of surface freight regulation, examines the successes of the limited deregulation, and calls for complete deregulation — a difficult goal to achieve, he acknowledges, because of heavy opposition from the Teamsters union and state regulatory commissions.



U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

"Light Rail Trolley: Travelers' Panacea or Public Works Project?" Mark M. Quinn, *A Heartland Perspective*, November 1, 1991, The Heartland Institute. Questions the value of Chicago's proposed light rail system: it won't lower travel times, reduce traffic congestion, or revitalize the downtown. What it *will* do is provide millions of dollars in fees and contracts to politically connected bankers, lawyers, bond houses, consultants, developers, architects, and construction companies. Overburdened taxpayers must resist this public works project.

Welfare Reform

"Incentive Effects of the U.S. Welfare System: A Review," Robert Moffitt, Institute for Research on Poverty, March 1990. University of Wisconsin-Madison. Two key goals of welfare reform — reducing welfare caseloads and increasing labor force participation of welfare recipients — often conflict, making it unlikely that welfare reform proposals will achieve all that they promise. A negative income tax, for example, would permit welfare recipients to keep a higher percentage of their earnings — a reform that would increase labor participation and earnings among welfare recipients, but also increase welfare caseloads. "Workfare" proposals may address the problem of low earnings among female heads-of-household, but such proposals are not intended to address the problem of female-headedness itself. Other reform proposals pose similar difficulties.

"The First Minimum Wage Laws," Clifford F. Thies, *The Cato Journal*, Winter 1991, pages 715-746, The Cato Institute. Assesses the economic effects of minimum wage laws enacted between 1912 and 1923 in 15 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Thies finds that the results of these early experiments with the minimum wage comport with contemporary minimum wage theory: although such laws may have raised wages for women, they also caused increased unemployment and forced productivity increases on the part of low-wage women who continued to work.

"Child and Family Services in Michigan: Privatization Works!" W.J. Maxey, February 24, 1992, The Mackinac Center. Maxey, executive director of the Michigan Federation of Private Child and Family Agencies, describes how the 65 members of his organization contract with the state's Department of Social Services to provide about two-thirds of the care delivered to Michigan's children and families. He writes, "When state and local governments cooperate with private agencies in social service delivery, examples of heart-warming success are easy to find. The caring people of private agencies know they must do a good job or go out of business."

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Madison Group News

About the Madison Group

The Madison Group is an informal association of nonprofit research and educational organizations focusing on state and local public policy issues. Founded in 1984, the group has grown to include over 60 members.

Members of the group exchange publications, meet to share information and ideas, and occasionally collaborate on research projects. A list of Madison Group member organizations and other research organizations throughout the country appears beginning on page 21 of *Intellectual Ammunition.*

For more information, contact Mark Greenfield, Editor, *Intellectual Ammunition*, 924 East Juneau Avenue, Suite 215, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Personnel Available

Writer and editor seeks position in communications for conservative organization. Experienced writing editorials, press releases, newsletters, grant proposals, fundraising letters, and annual reports. Most inclined toward issues concerning traditional or family values. Contact Matthew Kaufman, 303 West Pennsylvania, Urbana IL 61801, phone 217/367-8210.

Candidates for Membership

Beacon Hill Institute at Suffolk University began operations in April 1991, is a 501(c)3 nonpartisan institute, and is mainly focused on state public policy issues. David G. Tuerck, chairman of Suffolk's Economics Department, is executive director of the new institute. Lawrence A. Overlan, formerly with the Foundation for Economic Research, is director of state and local policy studies. 8 Ashburton Place, Boston, MA 02108-2270, phone 617/573-8750.

Center for the New West is an independent, nonprofit, and nonpartisan institution for policy research, public education, and economic development established in January 1989 in Denver. The work of the Center focuses on "America's New Economy," the demographic, business, and technological changes that characterize the modern economy. The Center has a field office in Albuquerque, NM and has senior fellows in Los Angeles, Seattle, Hong Kong, and Hamburg. Phil Burgess is president and Joe Sullivan is director of publications. 600 World Trade Center, 1625 Broadway, Denver, CO 80202, phone 303/592-5310.

Heartland Institute in Illinois is the Illinois affiliate of The Heartland Institute, a nonprofit and nonpartisan regional network of six offices that share information and support services. The Illinois office, based in Chicago, began 1992 as a separate entity from Heartland's central office (also located in Chicago) under the direction of executive director Alejandro Bertuol. (The central office of Heartland is now an associate member of the Madison Group; Joseph Bast is president.) A 10-member Board of Governors oversees activities and a 21-member Board of Advisors submits research and participates in peer review. An aggressive program of six Policy Studies, 24 Perspectives, and 17 public events is planned for 1992. 634 South Wabash, Second Floor, Chicago, IL 60605, phone 312/427-3060.

New Members

Please add the following groups to your complimentary mailing list:

Congressional Institute, Inc., 316 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, Suite 403, Washington, DC 20003-1147, phone 202/547-4600, Jerome F. Climer, president.

Heartland Institute in Michigan, 2500 Penobscot Building, Detroit, MI 48243, phone 313/961-1950, Thomas Shull, executive director.

Public Interest Institute, Iowa Wesleyan College, Mt. Pleasant, IA 52641, phone 319/385-6359, Don Racheter, executive director.

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Personnel Changes

Cascade Policy Institute has named Tracie Sharp program director.

Center for the Study of Market Alternatives gained two interns: Rick Bruemmer and David Fulton.

Empire Foundation for Policy Research announced the following appointments: Thomas W. Carroll, President; Brian D. Backstrom, Director of Research; Peter Murphy, Research Associate; Melissa M. Mooney, Communications Coordinator.

Heritage Foundation named Robert Huberty director of academic programs. The position of Resource Bank Director is open.

Pacific Research Institute appointed Steve Hayward research and editorial director.

Reason Foundation reports the following personnel changes: Jacob Sullum was promoted to associate editor of *Reason* magazine, Janet Levine has been named development director, T. Mike Griffin is the new advertising director, and Elizabeth Larson is a new intern.

Address Changes

American Federation of Small Business has a new address and phone number: 18200 Sherman Street, Lansing, IL 60438-3104, phone 708/895-7700.

Cascade Policy Institute has a new address and fax number: 813 SW Alder Street, Suite 707, Portland, OR 97205; fax 503/242-3822.

Reason Foundation has a new address: 3415 S. Sepulveda Blvd., Suite 400, Los Angeles, CA 90034; phone 310/391-2245; fax 310/391-4395.

Pigeon Drop

Contacts

The following listing contains contact information for organizations throughout the country that conduct and disseminate research on state and local public policy issues.

Western Region

California Public Policy Foundation
14263 Moorpark
Suite 4
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423
818/841-5210

Capitol Resource Institute
1211 H Street
Suite A
Sacramento, CA 95814-1912
916/444-8445

Cascade Policy Institute
813 SW Alder Street
Suite 707
Portland, OR 97205
503/242-0900
(fax) 503/242-3822

Center for Independent Thought
942 Howard Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
415/541-9780

Center for the Study of Market Alternatives
2285 University Drive
Boise, ID 83706
208/368-7811.

Claremont Institute
4650 Arrow Highway
Suite D-6
Montclair, CA 91763
714/621-6825

Consumer Alert
1024 J Street
Suite 425
Modesto, CA 95354
209/524-1738

Foundation for Research on Economics and the Environment (F.R.E.E.)
502 South 19th #1
Bozeman, MT 59715
406/585-1776

The Barry Goldwater Institute for Public Policy Research
1109 South Plaza Way #375
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
602/774-6960

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415/632-1366
(fax) 415/568-6040

Institute for Contemporary Studies
234 Kearny Street
San Francisco, CA 94108
415/981-5353

Mountain States Legal Foundation
1660 Lincoln Street
Suite 2300
Denver, CO 80264
303/861-0244

National Inholders Association
P.O. Box 400
30218 N.E. 82nd Avenue
Battle Ground, WA 98604
206/687-3087
(fax) 206/687-2973

Pacific Legal Foundation
2700 Gateway Oaks Drive #200
Sacramento, CA 95833
916/641-8888

Pacific Research Institute
177 Post Street #500
San Francisco, CA 94108
415/989-0833

Pattern Research
P.O. Box 9845
Denver, CO 80209
303/778-0880

Political Economy Research Center
502 South 19th Street #211
Bozeman, MT 59715
406/587-9591

Reason Foundation
3415 S. Sepulveda Blvd. #400
Los Angeles, CA 90034
213/391-2245
(fax) 213/391-4395

Rose Institute for State and Local Government
Claremont McKenna College
Pitzer Hall
Claremont, CA 91711
714/621-8201

Utah State University
Institute of Political Economy
Political Science Department
Logan, UT 84322-0725
801/750-2064

Washington Institute for Policy Studies
223 105th, NE #202
Bellevue, WA 98004
206/454-3057

Wyoming Heritage Society
139 West Second Street #2B
Casper, WY 82601
307/265-5462

MIDWEST REGION

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Heartland Institute in Ohio
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Heartland Institute in Wisconsin
924 E. Juneau Avenue
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Milwaukee, WI 53202
414/347-1807
(fax) 414/347-1993

Hillsdale College
Hillsdale, MI 49242
517/437-7341

Institute for Business Ethics
DePaul University
243 South Wabash Avenue
Chicago, IL 60604
312/341-8895

Landmark Legal Foundation
1006 Grand Avenue
15th Floor
Kansas City, MO 64106
816/474-6600

Lincoln Legal Foundation
100 West Monroe #1600
Chicago, IL 60603
312/606-0951

The Mackinac Center
119 Ashman Street
P.O. Box 568
Midland, MI 48640
517/631-0900

The Mid-America Legal Foundation
20 North Wacker Drive #2263
Chicago, IL 60606
312/263-5163

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Mt. Pleasant, IA 52641
319/385-6359

Rockford Institute
934 Main Street
Rockford, IL 61103
815/964-5053

Specular
3354 N. Paulina #204
Chicago, IL 60657-1038
312/939-2932

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3107 North Shephard Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53211
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SOUTH REGION

Advocates for Self-Government
3955 Pleasantdale Road #106 A
Atlanta, GA 30340
404/417-1304
800/932-1776

Alabama Family Alliance
P.O. Box 59692
Birmingham, AL 35259
205/870-9900

American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC)
214 Massachusetts Avenue NE #400
Washington, DC 20002
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What do you think of this new magazine?

Intellectual Ammunition is a new monthly magazine designed to give state legislators the information they need to be effective policymakers. This issue is our first attempt to organize the large amount of information to which we have access. How good a job did we do? How can we make the next issue better? Let us know by completing this form.

1. How many minutes did you spend reading or skimming this issue?

   ☐ Fewer than 5 ☐ 5 to 15 ☐ 15 to 30 ☐ More than 30

2. Did you get any useful information from it?

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3. Which were your most and least favorite features? Rank from 1 (most favorite) to 7 (least favorite).

   ☐ Potshots (page 1)
   ☐ Six Reasons to Oppose National Health Insurance
   ☐ For Your Newsletter (page 3)
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   _____

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